

Chernenko Named Soviet Party Leader



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Herald

Lebanese Army soldiers manned a rooftop position at the edge of Beirut port area Monday.

Gemayel Is Reported to Link Israeli Pact and Geneva Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has told his opponents that if they agree to participate in another Geneva conference he will be ready to consider the abrogation or reiteration of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanon withdrawal accord, officials close to the negotiations say. "We are not going to do anything unilaterally," a senior government official said Sunday. "The president is telling the opposition: 'Let's all go back to Geneva to discuss the issue of foreign forces. We take a collective decision to abrogate or demand renegotiation of the May 17 accord, then so be it.'

"The main point is to get all foreign forces out, and, if the collective decision is that abrogating the agreement will get us somewhere, then we are prepared to do it," the senior official said. "We are prepared to consider any alterna-

tives. But the decision and the responsibility must be a collective one."

Earlier this month, Mr. Gemayel included a call for a resumption of the Geneva talks when he issued an eight-point proposal for the creation of a new government.

U.S. support is still firm, President Gemayel says. Page 5.

This came after the resignation of the Moslem prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, and his nine-member cabinet. Mr. Gemayel made no mention of the possible abrogation of the accord with Israel.

In an informal meeting with Western reporters Sunday, Mr. Gemayel said:

"That is the main issue we are working on. I said since the beginning that the May 17 agreement was not the objective. The most important goal is the withdrawal of the foreign forces, and now we are

Reagan Weighs Pullout Of Troops in Lebanon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is moving toward withdrawing virtually all U.S. marines from Lebanon to ships offshore within the next 30 days, his spokesman said Monday.

"It is feasible to have them out in days," said Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary. "We will do so if it is consistent with the political and military situation."

Mr. Reagan met Monday with King Hussein of Jordan as the administration sought new strategies in Lebanon.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan is in agreement with a plan submitted by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger for moving Marines to the ships and would prove it if the other members of a multinational peacekeeping force agreed.

Vice President George Bush conferred on the weekend with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and will, by Thursday, have a meeting with President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy.

Mr. Speakes said the plan could be announced later this week. He also said the administration will not try to save the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement if Israel and Lebanon decide to scrap it.

Mr. Reagan was asked at the start of his meeting with Hussein in the White House whether he had scuttled the accord.

"We haven't started our talks," Mr. Reagan said.

However, Mr. Speakes said today that if Lebanon and Israel failed to abrogate their withdrawal agreement, under which Israeli troops would leave Lebanon if Syrian troops also depart, it would be satisfactory to the United States.

He said that the United States supported the agreement and "we will support it, but if the two nations agree they want to abrogate the decision is theirs."

Asked what the U.S. response would be if Lebanon tried to withdraw from the agreement without Israel's approval, Mr. Speakes said, "Unilateral abrogation is hypothetical."

Mr. Reagan will meet Tuesday in President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and will lunch with both Hussein and Mr. Mubarak.

Hussein and Mr. Mubarak, both leaders of moderate Arab nations

friendly to Washington, met for dinner Sunday night.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan and the Arab leaders should "discuss the obvious — the current situation, how these two leaders can be helpful in resolving the immediate situation in Lebanon and how they can be helpful in moving the president's Middle East peace initiative forward."

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They Downed And 5 Are Charged in U.S. With Plot to Smuggle Technology to China

By Maureen Dowd.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A yearlong undercover operation by U.S. customs agents has ended with the arrest of five persons in New Jersey in charges of conspiring to smuggle more than \$1 billion worth of classified high-technology military equipment to China.

The U.S. Customs Service said he five had met with an undercover agent at a restaurant in New Jersey Saturday night and had given him a list of 14 items, mostly classified, they wanted to buy. The items, officials said, are used in missile guidance, radar jamming and electronic surveillance.

"It was very clear that they were trying on behalf of the Beijing government and that they planned to divert the equipment through Hong Kong to Beijing," said Patrick T. O'Brien, an assistant commissioner for enforcement with the Customs Service in New York.

"If the Chinese got everything on that list," said Arthur R. Stiffel, a special agent for the Customs Service, "they would be right behind technologically."

Telephone calls to the Chinese consulate in New York and to the Chinese Embassy in Washington were not answered Sunday night.

The arrests were part of Operation Exodus, a program begun last year by the Customs Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Commerce Department to curb what officials call the "technology hemorrhage" of top military secrets to other countries, particularly those in the Soviet bloc.

Those charged with violating the Arms Export Control Act and with conspiracy to illegally export munitions were Kang-Shun Lin, 37, of Morristown, New Jersey; David Tsai of Flushing, New York; and

Allen Yung, 33, of Cortland, New York — all naturalized U.S. citizens — and Zheng Da-Chuan, 40, and his sister-in-law, Zhang Jing-Li, 33, of Hong Kong. The suspects face up to seven years in prison and \$20,000 fines.

"Mr. Zheng is a citizen of the People's Republic of China and has ties to the country's military," Mr. O'Brien said. "His American associates described him as an agent buying for the People's Republic."

At a news conference, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Stiffel gave an account of how the undercover operation worked.

They said the "initiator" in the United States of the smuggling scheme was Mr. Lin, an engineer who is a native of Taiwan. Mr. Lin is a technical supervisor in Lincoff for AT&T Information Systems, a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. that used to be part of Bell Laboratories.

Mr. Stiffel said the Customs Service got a tip from an employee in the high-technology industry that Mr. Lin was "shopping around," trying to find someone willing to sell illegally 100 transverse wave tube amplifiers, equipment that is classified and is sold only to nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The amplifier is used in a variety of weapons systems, including missile guidance and radar jamming devices on military aircraft.

An undercover agent contacted Mr. Lin two months ago, nearly a year after the operation was set up. A series of meetings in restaurants and offices in Monmouth County, New Jersey, followed, officials said. The meetings were videotaped.

Mr. Stiffel said that about a week ago, the undercover agent brought two of the amplifiers, borrowed



Arthur R. Stiffel, right, and Patrick T. O'Brien, explaining the Customs Service's undercover operation on the smuggling of high technology. On the table are transverse wave tube amplifiers, similar to ones used in the operation.

from the Defense Department, to show Mr. Zheng "that we could deliver." The United States sells the amplifiers to NATO nations for \$10,000 each. The undercover agent asked \$12,500.

On his tour of the United States last month, China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, complimented President Ronald Reagan on allowing a greater technology flow between the two countries and lobbied strongly for an even greater infusion of technology that would reflect the warming relations between the two countries.

"The Chinese alluded to that on the videotapes," said Mr. O'Brien. "They said that China is getting a lot more technology legally now but that they'd never be able to get this stuff legally."

"I feel the Nicaraguan people are willing to do this but the American government hasn't the least bit of confidence in them," he said. "What I have said is that we should give them the chance to show their good faith."

Asked in the interview what Mexico wanted the United States to do in Central America, he repeated his opinion that the efforts of the so-called Contras group, composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, "provides reasonable, sure and honorable bases for political negotiation."

"I believe that in Central America political talent is being put to the test to achieve a good result," he said. "If it is not able to solve the problem, a climate of enmity will increase among the countries involved."

"In Argentina, for example, there is already a feeling of frustration because of the United States' position on the Falkland Islands," Mr. de la Madrid said. "If other motives are added to this we will

have an empoisoned climate which will be of no help to us in doing so many things that have to be done on the continent."

He was asked what President Ronald Reagan said to him in response to this argument. "Whenever I've spoken to President Reagan," he replied, "we have both been very frank. This in itself seems to me very positive. I'm always willing to listen to his reason and he too, at least, seems to be willing to listen to mine. I'm afraid we have not convinced each other."

On the subject of continuing high interest rates and budget deficits, Mr. de la Madrid said, "I be-

lieve that this worries not only American citizens, but also the rest of the world, because the United States deficit is financed not only by domestic savings in the United States, but by the savings of the entire world."

He said, "For Mexico, for example, one of the main problems is the high interest rate. Our foreign debt service absorbs a large part of our effort. This year, for example, the payment of the interest alone is equal to the income from our total oil exports. This creates a serious problem for us with respect to our balance of payments and managing our budget."

Mr. de la Madrid said Mexico had been able to avoid social unrest during the economic crisis of 1983 partly by good luck in agriculture. He conceded, however, there was "a great increase" in the number of street demonstrations in 1983 — nearly 1,000 in Mexico City alone — and more Mexicans seeking economic refuge in the United States.

Elegance is never achieved in the same way twice.

Shuttle Ended Its Flight With No Major Damage

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Challenger completed the 10th space shuttle mission in relatively good condition, but its windshield, fuselage and landing gear were damaged when it returned to Earth on Saturday after eight days in space.

French Assembly Passes Newspaper Anti-Trust Law

The Associated Press

PARIS — The National Assembly approved a newspaper anti-trust law Monday night aimed primarily at France's largest newspaper chain and is based on 1944 decree that never was put into effect.

The action came after four months of debate and a 21-day special session devoted to the legislation itself. It now goes to the Senate, but the assembly can annul any changes made in the Senate.

The law would affect the country's largest newspaper group, owned by a conservative, Robert Hersant, with almost 40 percent of the readership of newspapers circulated nationwide and 13 percent of provincial circulation. Among the newspapers are *L'Aurore*, *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir*.

One person or group would be permitted to own up to three national newspapers, limited to a total circulation less than 15 percent of all national newspapers and with the same limit for ownership of provincial newspapers. The law excludes newspapers owned by political parties — benefiting the Communist Party, the junior partner in the ruling Socialist alliance — and magazines.

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Milwaukee Tries to End 'Beer and Brats' Image

But Some Believe Quest for Sophistication May Fail Against Beer-Belly Chic

By E.R. Shipp

New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — The shadow that Chicago casts upon this city of 16,000 people is still a pretty long one. That shadow is constantly being discussed here. Some say Milwaukee is no longer entirely in the shadow of Chicago, which is 85 miles (137 kilometers) away; others say it is.

But it is clear that Milwaukee, long famous for its beer, bratwursts (rate for short), heavy manufacturing and Friday night fish fries, is working hard at becoming known for something else: for being a sophisticated, cosmopolitan town.

That is why there is now a contest to come up with a new slogan for a new logo for the city, whose name derives either from the otaotom word for "meeting place by the river" or the Winnebago word for "stinking river."

"Milwaukee is a place that grows you gradually, like a beer belly," Robert W. Wells, a local historian, as written.

Civic and business leaders want the town to grow on more people.

"The idea has been brewing for a long time," said Casey Beachell of the Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau, the sponsor of the contest.

"There have been a lot of attempts in the past — Milwaukee, talk it up, 'Discover Milwaukee,'

ly residents who might have to move.

At the Merrill Park project, Pearl Stangle, who is 65 years old, said, "There's people who have been here since day one. People are very proud of their little building. I think there would be a lot of hurt people if they have to move."

Marlene Johnson, an alderman in whose district two of the developments are situated, said, "They may be able to interchange a few people, but it seems to me it will take a long time to integrate."

She and others said blacks preferred living among blacks and whites among whites. Mrs. Stangle, who is white, said she would not mind having blacks move to Merrill Park but would not want to move to a black project because it's dangerous."

There is a heated race going on in the Fourth Congressional District to fill a seat made vacant by the death of Representative Clement J. Zablocki, a Democrat who had held the seat since 1948. In primaries Feb. 21, six Democrats and four Republicans will be vying for their party's nomination.

And then there is the mayoral race.

"Henry's running again," said a saleslady at Desforges Booksellers, adding matter-of-factly, "He'll win."

"The mayor's race is always cut and dried," Richard C. Alexander, a lawyer, said as he dined in a luncheonette.

"He's a shoo-in," said Donald F. Dooley, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, adding, "He's been in forever, it seems."

The man of whom they speak is the big city mayor with more seniority than any other in the nation: Henry W. Maier. Mayor Maier, who turned 66 last week, was first elected in 1960.

The closest race Mr. Maier has faced was four years ago, when Dennis Cona, a former state revenue official, got 43 percent of the vote in the nonpartisan contest.

The challengers this time are Donna Horowitz, a 32-year-old teacher in a program for high school dropouts, and Christopher M. Rayson, a 34-year-old garment worker.

Miss Horowitz said she had a "strong feeling" she could unseat Mr. Maier. "I think it can be a very interesting race, particularly when

Anastasia Dies at 82; Claimed Czar as Father

United Press International

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — Anna Manahan, 82, the trailblazer who failed in her lifetime test to prove she was Anastasia, youngest daughter of the executed Czar Nicholas II, died Sunday.

Mrs. Manahan, wife of a University of Virginia professor, died at the Martha Jefferson Hospital. She had been in ill health for more than 10 years and in and out of Charlottesville hospitals.

She said she escaped the massacre on July 16, 1918, by hiding inside one of her sisters when the royal family was executed by the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution.

Mrs. Manahan's attempt to be officially recognized as Anastasia, the rightful heir to a dowry of \$5 million, she said, was in the United Kingdom in 1970. A German court ruled it could not decide either way and the case was dismissed. The bank has never been sure on whether such a dowry was a deposit.

Some members of the Russian aristocracy accepted her claim while others did not. She spent many years as a guest of the wealthy and titled persons who did.

Many considered her claim to be the Russian fortune to be the best many pretenders. But Dr. Jamie Cockfield, history professor at Emory University in Macon, Georgia, said neither he nor any other Russian history specialist took her claim seriously.

Dr. Cockfield said the most serious flaw in her claim was that she did not speak Russian. He said he liked to Mrs. Manahan in Russian and her husband had to translate.

"The Czar's sister sat with her and other members of the Imperial family talked to her and they didn't believe she was Anastasia," Dr. Cockfield said.

Other details:

Ton Keating, 66, who won notoriety and acclaim with forged masterpieces that hoaxed the British art world, Sunday of a heart attack in London.

Nikolai D. Belkovskiy, 66, a special ambassador of the Soviet Union who served in Canada and Sweden, died Sunday.

Vicente Malvina, 44, general manager of the state-run Philippine News Agency, Sunday of a brain hemorrhage in Manila.

James Sinclair, 75, former Liberal cabinet minister in Canada and the father-in-law to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Tuesday after a long illness in West Vancouver, British Columbia.

Margherita Perras, 75, the Greek-born soprano who was a celebrated opera singer in Europe and Latin America between the two world wars, in Zurich.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Not Just for Hong Kong

In an obviously calculated remark during his American tour, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang sang the praises of capitalism — in Hong Kong. Although some capital is fleeing the colony, he said, more is flowing in because "conditions for investment in Hong Kong are better than any area in the Asia-Pacific region." No booster of that bustling, British-ruled entrepot would claim more.

Why does Mr. Zhao bend ideology to praise Hong Kong? For a good, practical reason: China benefits from the crown colony's prosperity. Hong Kong is the source of a third of Beijing's foreign exchange and provides vital contacts with the West. Thus China promises to leave this golden goose alone — minus a few feathers — when Britain's 99-year lease to most of the territory expires in 1997.

That is just 13 years away. China is pressing Britain to agree this year to a new arrangement that would preserve Hong Kong as a capitalist enclave nestled against the Communist mainland for a further half-century. Even if for some reason Prime Minister Thatcher balks, China says it will unilaterally decree the plan to reassure Hong Kong's 5 million inhabitants. Nearly all are ethnic Chinese, many of whom fled from Communist tyranny.

China would let Hong Kong retain its convertible currency, legal system and free-port status. Beijing offers autonomous home rule; the exact form would be decided in consultation with "compatriots." But what China cannot decree is trust in the arrangement so that

the capitalist goose can go on coexisting with a plain Beijing duck under one flag.

The problem for Britain is not Hong Kong's wealthy Chinese elite of 40,000, who have been steadily exporting capital, including perhaps \$1 billion that has turned up in New York real estate. The harder question involves some half-million Westernized Chinese, who have reason to mistrust Beijing but whose British passport longer entitles them to migrate to Britain.

The British have run Hong Kong through an appointed governor and a legislative council. The people of Hong Kong are accustomed to free speech and a free press. China insists that it will respect these freedoms, but not "slavery" and "counterrevolution." That is an elastic and troubling footnote. Would it allow pro-Taiwanese publications? Or is Hong Kong to enjoy only the promise of freedom that is offered the rest of China by its constitution?

Prime Minister Thatcher's hand for pinning down these points looks weaker than it is. Britain no longer challenges China's sovereignty over Hong Kong. To defend its subjects there it can deploy principles, not gunboats. But China plainly needs and wants a thriving Hong Kong — and a deal that might strengthen its argument for a gradual, peaceful reunion with Taiwan. Just possibly, common interest will rise above ideology. If Britain can nail down convincing guarantees, diplomacy may open the way for a wider reconciliation — and not just for Hong Kong.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Proliferation

Nobody much likes thinking about the ominous questions of nuclear proliferation, but it remains true that the threat of nuclear weapons is not limited to the armories of the five powers that acknowledge having them. Perhaps six or eight others are moving toward nuclear weapons, and some are countries with histories of radically unstable and aggressive politics. America cannot do much about the technology that these countries already command, but it can do a lot to slow down the flow of crucial equipment and materials to them.

The Senate will have an opportunity to make an important contribution when, some time this month, the Export Administration Act finally comes to the floor. A bipartisan group of senators led by Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire intends to offer an amendment tightening the standards under which the United States permits exports with implications for nuclear arms. These exports would be prohibited to countries that have refused to open their nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The amendment would allow the president to make exceptions when he was prepared to cite reasons of national security. But this change in the law would end the practice of licensing extremely sensitive exports inconspicuously at low levels of government.

The amendment is a response to two egregious cases last year. In one the Reagan admin-

istration routinely approved a transfer of heavy water to Argentina, which subsequently announced that it possesses all the processes needed for the manufacture of weapons. In the other case Secretary of State George Shultz assured his hosts during a visit to India that the United States would allow them to buy certain equipment for their Tarapur reactor. India has already exploded what it calls a "device" and the rest of the world calls a bomb. Neither India nor Argentina permits IAEA inspection of all its nuclear facilities. The Indian sale, incidentally, seems recently to have been derailed, which casts some doubt on all the assertions that this kind of thing is essential to U.S. diplomacy in South Asia.

The technology now in the hands of Argentina and India — not to mention South Africa, Iraq, Pakistan and the rest — is irrevocably theirs. But that is all the greater reason for the United States to be careful about certain further sales and the conditions under which they are licensed. It is important to give great visibility to these sales, and to force the people at the top of government — both the U.S. government and the recipient — to think carefully about what they are doing. That is the purpose of the amendment now being put forward by Senator Humphrey and his colleagues. People who are uneasy about the proliferation of nuclear weapons will want to see it passed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Chernenko: Not an Innovator

Konstantin Chernenko would seem to have been the least apt among the potential successors of Yuri Andropov to inject a bit of imagination into Soviet foreign policy. His experience in foreign affairs is slight. Andrei Gromyko, the eternal foreign minister, will no doubt play an important role in the new leadership, and this prospect, too, hardly suggests that much change is in store.

Mr. Andropov was supposed to be a transitional secretary-general between the generation of leaders promoted at the time of the Stalinist purges of the 1930s and the younger generation, but he died too soon. The choice of Mr. Chernenko appears to be a stopgap measure. For purely biological reasons, his rule will doubtless not last long. Picking a man in his 60s would have blocked the way for the younger leaders for a much longer spell.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

Reagan: A Better Second Term

Let me say I expect Reagan to be a better president in the second term than he has been in the first. The reason I say that is because he is gradually learning that the real world of the presidency requires him to have around him people who administer the government rather than people who can promote ideology.

I expect for that reason he's likely to have continuing disenchantment with his original primary constituency, who tend to be quite ideologically oriented. My impression of Ronald Reagan is that he doesn't just want to

promote ideas. He wants to be president of the United States, and I respect him for that.

And my impression is that the next administration will have more people around him who feel as he does and less people who want to posture over in the corner because they have decided that some idea is an absolute truth.

— Representative Barber B. Conable Jr.,
Republican from New York. Quoted by
Washington Post columnist Hayne Johnson.

Medvedev Sums Up Andropov

Of course, [Yuri Andropov] was unjust to dissidents, and he did not have a deep enough insight into all the problems. He did not see the necessity of profound reforms in our economy and our political structure. But he was concerned with major problems of state like fighting corruption. He improved the economy in some respects, and he dealt a strong blow to the Mafia-style leadership that came into being under Brezhnev, which was characterized by corruption and inefficiency.

I can't say that [Mr. Andropov] had a very broad world view — to the contrary, it was very limited. I believe that he sincerely wanted peace and cuts in arms spending, but here he failed. Perhaps he could have improved international relations, including Soviet-American relations, since he had more ability in this respect than any other politician in the country. But after his initial failures, he died before he could suggest any alternatives for changing the international situation.

— Marxist historian Roy Medvedev,
interviewed in Moscow by Newsweek.

FROM OUR FEB. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Alerting Britain to Aeroplanes
PARIS — Colonel H.S. Massy, founder of the Aerial League of the British Empire, explained to a Herald correspondent his programme: "In founding this league I had one main object — the awakening of Englishmen to the fact that aeroplanes and steerable balloons are very real things indeed. The fact that aeronautical science is being developed with such startling rapidity upon the Continent may change the position of Great Britain as concerned. I am glad to say all those connected with the league are up to date in their methods. We are not going to bother about experimenting. We intend to purchase machines which have already flown, such as those built by the Wright brothers."

1934: Republicans Assail Roosevelt
NEW YORK — Republicans at Lincoln Day dinner went into action on a wide front in attacking the Roosevelt administration, condemning it in phrases that ranged from "unconstitutional" to "a march on Moscow." The general appeal was for Republicans in Congress to take up the role of a party of opposition instead of one of submission. Representative James Beck of Pennsylvania urged support for the wise policies of the administration, but opposition to policies which threatened to destroy the form of government under which the nation flourishes. "If the coup d'état by which our form of government has been subverted shall be permanent," he said, "then the Republican party itself shall perish."

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Reagan's Record on Arms Control: A Waste of Three Years

By Herbert Scoville

MCLEAN, Virginia — President Reagan has started his re-election campaign with a public relations attempt to show that he and his administration have been serious about controlling nuclear weapons and reducing the risk of nuclear war. But this public relations blitz does nothing to change his dismal record on the nuclear war issue.

The blitz began with the president's deceptively placatory speech designed to convince the allies that he really wished accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Next, Paul H. Nitze, Mr. Reagan's negotiator for intermediate-range nuclear forces talks at Geneva, and then Edward L. Rowny, his negotiator at the strategic arms reduction talks, appeared in print and on television arguing that the administration's negotiating positions were sound and flexible.

Secretary of State George Shultz said in Stockholm on Jan. 17 that Washington was ready "for early progress" once talks resumed.

In fact, the president deserves scant credit for any improvement in his arms control policy. Only under pressure from people in America and Europe did he initiate any arms control negotiations.

The talks on intermediate-range forces were started 10 months into his term and then only at European leaders' insistence — demands generated by the public outcry over deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

What in fact has the president done to curtail the arms race?

• He postponed indefinitely the negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty even though these talks had been supported by every Republican and Democratic president since Eisenhower. The need to do more nuclear testing was cited as the reason for putting off the talks.

• He sent the threshold test ban and peaceful nuclear explosion treaties, signed by Presidents Nixon and Ford, back to Moscow for revision.

• He refused to resume discussions on limiting anti-satellite weapons and instead moved with high priority to begin testing an advanced weapons system for destroying Soviet space vehicles.

• He proposed vast and expensive programs for ballistic missile defense systems, which could require abrogation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

Negotiations have been used not merely to cover inaction in real arms control but also to justify the procurement of new nuclear war fighting weapons as bargaining chips.

The president's original position at the intermediate-range forces talks — the so-called zero option for eliminating all Soviet nuclear weapons aimed at Europe, in exchange for U.S. agreement to forgo the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles — was palpably nonnegotiable, and administration spokesmen admitted that they expected no breakthrough in Geneva about intermediate-

range missiles in Europe. Mr. Reagan's rhetoric has created a new environment for negotiations with the Russians, however much it may have alienated European intellectuals and American critics, has created the possibility of real cuts in both countries' nuclear arsenals.

A wholly new basic of negotiations has been established, thanks not only to the Reagan administration's success in redressing the military balance but also in large part due to its resolve, as expressed from the start by the president.

Four years ago those of us involved in, for lack of a better term, the intellectual apparatus of the Reagan campaign were deeply concerned about the erosion of the Atlantic alliance — about the erosion of its military capabilities and perceptions of division within it. We feared that the steady Soviet arms buildup and accompanying Soviet successes overseas had created a momentum that would be difficult to reverse.

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range missiles in Europe. Mr. Reagan's rhetoric has created a new environment for negotiations with the Russians, however much it may have alienated European intellectuals and American critics, has created the possibility of real cuts in both countries' nuclear arsenals.

In this case, too, the initial U.S. position was unacceptable. Its chief weakness — that it would have increased the vulnerability of the Soviet and American advantages in certain classes of weapons. Such trade-offs and, of course, the essence of any successful arms control negotiations and yes it is only after three years in office that Mr. Reagan is prepared to discuss them.

The position was modified, but as long as Mr. Reagan insists that the MX and Trident-2 missiles be the mainstays of the American force, he will be undermining the stability of the nuclear balance.

Only now, when the Russians have broken off the intermediate-range forces talks and removed Mr. Reagan's cover for failure to deal seriously with this problem, has his administration given the slightest indication of being willing to merge forces with negotiations about reducing intercontinental weapons — a possible politically acceptable tactic for dealing with this thorny issue.

The strategic arms reduction talks are being modified to modify its original proposal several times under West European pressure, yet it still has not faced up, even implicitly, to the

real obstacle in these negotiations — the British and French strategic nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union. It is not surprising for the Soviet Union, the only country in the Eastern bloc with nuclear weapons by which both sides deter a first strike and would thus have made a nuclear war more likely — 162 missiles being modernized with multiple warheads.

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death makes it even more unlikely that talk will be resumed.

Mr. Rowny says Washington is at last willing to discuss trade-offs of Soviet and American advantages in certain classes of weapons. Such trade-offs and, of course, the essence of any successful arms control negotiations and yes it is only after three years in office that Mr. Reagan is prepared to discuss them.

Given this record of delayed action, cover-ups and political posturing, it is hardly surprising that the American people are skeptical about President Reagan's seriousness about arms control.

Now Mr. Rowny has expressed optimism that the Russians will soon return to the table and negotiate seriously. Yet he admits that the U.S. proposals, which he recently discussed with President Reagan are different from those presented last October and that the Russians have shown little interest in them. In fact, Yuri Andropov's

won't work. Barring a sea change in U.S. policy, the United States will hold out until it can return to the negotiations in a climate conducive to a fair bargain involving real and substantial arms reductions.

Thanks largely to the Reagan rhetoric, the Western public has a new and increasingly sophisticated attitude toward arms control objectives. Most people no longer believe

Three Years

U.S. Support Still Firm, Gemayel Says

He Emphasizes Political Over Military Backing

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

DEIR MERY, Lebanon — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon paused for a long time before answering a question on the strength of the U.S. commitment to his efforts to stay in power.

"I'm sure that President Reagan is fully committed to help Lebanon recover its sovereignty and independence," he said finally. "The most important thing is the political backing and support of the United States and Reagan. That's the most important, and everybody knows that the military options are not the best options."

Mr. Gemayel, in a meeting Sunday with foreign reporters in this mountain village overlooking Beirut, said he was confident that new talks would be convened in Geneva to resolve his country's difficulties.

Mr. Gemayel and his aides repeatedly insisted that they were satisfied with the plans for a pull-back of the U.S. Marines from their position near the Beirut airport to ships off Lebanon.

They also said they had been reassured of the Reagan administration's backing. An aide said the most recent reassurance came during the weekend in a "special message" from Donald H. Rumsfeld, Mr. Reagan's Middle East negotiator.

The president also declared that warring Lebanese factions are now capable of reaching a fair compromise.

"You'll see in the near future, when we will be able to reach an agreement," Mr. Gemayel said. "You'll be surprised to see again the Lebanese staying together, having lunch together, laughing together, hugging each other."

Mr. Gemayel's government lost control of West Beirut in fighting that began Feb. 6. After the battles started, Mr. Gemayel isolated himself with a small group of Christian advisers. Until Sunday, he had been virtually silent on recent developments.

Mr. Gemayel repeatedly blamed the intervention of foreign powers, notably Syria and Israel, for Lebanon's problems. He said the U.S. intervention was necessary only because Lebanon could not cope with the presence of foreign armies on its own.

"The backing provided by the Marines and the Lebanese Army in this period was only to redress the balance in the field," Mr. Gemayel said.

"Because, let us be very frank, the Lebanese government would be able to handle the situation, when the crisis is a Lebanese crisis. But on can't ask the Lebanese government to handle the situation when we have more than 100,000 foreign soldiers on our soil interfering in our domestic affairs."

"You have the Syrians, you have the Israelis, maybe 35,000 each," he went on. He said that Libyan, Iraqi and Palestinian fighting men were also in Lebanon.

"All of them are here not only to occupy the land," he said, "but also to interfere in our domestic affairs and to try to pressure the legitimate government."

Mr. Gemayel declined to answer several questions, including one on his view of Syria's intentions in Lebanon and another on his reaction to the recent shelling of Syrian positions by the U.S. battleship New Jersey.

The president also sought to brush aside questions relating to all his for his resignation as a result of the Lebanese Army's defeat in West Beirut last week.

The president said he was not concerned about the calls for his resignation. Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, has insisted that Mr. Gemayel step down as a condition for a solution of the crisis. Nabih Berri, a Shiite Moslem leader, also called for Mr. Gemayel's resignation, but he later changed his position.

The president sought to turn aside a question on the meaning of the victory of Moslem militia forces over his government troops by pointing to the way in which foreign intervention made Lebanon a difficult country to govern.

"Don't forget that Lebanon is still at stake and we have serious problems that can take time," he said. "We are still occupied by the same foreign powers in the area. It's not very easy to manage, to handle it, the security in this context. Especially when you know very well that the foreigners are strong interests and that they're trying to influence your local and foreign policy."

"In the Lebanese crisis," he said another point, "it is difficult to ascertain to delineate with precision, where the Lebanese part stops and where the external dimension starts."

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French soldiers in the multinational force at the line dividing Beirut after a Red Cross convoy brought supplies to the western sector. The stop sign is riddled with bullet holes.

Saudis Warn Gemayel That Lebanon Is for All Factions

United Press International

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia warned Monday that Lebanon is not just for President Amin Gemayel, but it also praised him for talking "at a time when there is despair of a solution."

In West Beirut, a Red Cross truck convoy entered the sector carrying 200 tons of flour for bakeries and individual packages of blankets, mattresses and other food for families driven from their homes in the fighting last

week in which Shiite Moslem militiamen took control from the Lebanese Army.

Mr. Gemayel, who has refused to resign, demands that he resign, said in an interview broadcast on French television Monday that "we are on the threshold of reaching a solution that could revise the whole problem and lead to a formula that could save all of Lebanon."

He had met over the weekend with Rafiq Hariri, a Lebanese-

born businessman whom Saudi Arabia had sent as a mediator. Beirut radio reported that Mr. Hariri was expected to go to Damascus later Monday for talks with Syrian officials and the Druze rebel leader, Walid Jumblat.

The Saudi radio report, carried by Beirut radio, said "Lebanon is not for President Gemayel alone, but for all factions, and all are asked to work for the future of Lebanon."

Israel Pact, Talks Linked

(Continued from Page 1) government refused to formally ratify it since it would have alienated Syria without producing an Israeli withdrawal.

Although Mr. Gemayel has tried to signal his flexibility to the opposition by essentially offering to agree to whatever the majority decides in Geneva, it is clear that he and his opponents are still far apart.

During the heavy fighting last week, the issue of the May 17 agreement was overshadowed by calls for Mr. Gemayel to resign. The opposition, however, has come to recognize that to press for the president to resign will provoke his Maronite Christian supporters to rally around him.

Hence, the opposition sees itself giving him "one last chance," as the Beirut French language daily *L'orient-Le Jour* said in a headline Sunday.

That last chance, opposition sources say, is to prove that President Gemayel is really sincere in his offer to change his government by unilaterally abrogating or demanding to renegotiate the May 17 accord.

Israel Considering Limited Pullback In South Lebanon

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel's coalition government won a solid vote of confidence in parliament Monday after disclosing that it was considering a further pullback in southern Lebanon.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens, summing up a debate on Israeli policies there, said the "hasty, one-sided withdrawal of our forces from Lebanon, as advocated by some opposition members, would again expose our northern settlements to murderous cross-border attacks."

But a pullback of some kind is under study, although no decisions have yet been made," he said.

Opposition members accused the government of "plunging the nation into a no-win situation" in Lebanon and called for an immediate withdrawal.

But on a no-confidence motion on the subject, the Knesset supported the government.

Most of a seven-hour cabinet session Sunday was devoted to Lebanon, and another meeting will probably be held this week, a government spokesman said.

Some Western diplomats in Jerusalem believe the government is waiting to see whether President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon demands or amends Lebanon's troop withdrawal agreement with Israel before deciding on further action.

Britons Urge Improvements In NATO Conventional Arms

(Continued from Page 1) attack, but they retained the "first-use" option.

Even with a nuclear deterrent, the British study says, NATO must modernize its conventional defenses to gain time for diplomacy in the event of a Soviet attack.

The experts also urged NATO to acquire missiles for fighter aircraft that would allow them to fire from safe distances, sophisticated drones that could replace airplanes for reconnaissance, and improved vertical takeoff fighters that could enable NATO to continue fighting without major airfields, which would be prime enemy targets.

More money needs to be spent on electronic means to prevent the jamming of communications and the disruption of sophisticated missiles' flight, the report says.

The study also recommends that

• The United States pursue a treaty banning space weapons. An agreement would be verifiable, the group says, because an effective anti-satellite weapon would require extensive testing that could easily be detected.

• European members of NATO develop chemical weapons unless the Soviet Union agrees to abolish

its stocks. "The Soviet Union's chemical weapons present a much underestimated threat to peace and are a positive incitement to nuclear escalation," the study says.

• European countries expand their intervention forces for crises in the Third World, where European interests are under more immediate threat than in the European theater. European influence with U.S. administrations is directly related to European ability to act in the Gulf and Africa.

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SPORTS

Armstrong, Cooper of U.S. Finish 1-2 In Women's Giant Slalom Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Debbie Armstrong, in only her second year on the U.S. ski team, became the first American gold medalist at the 1984 Winter Games on Monday, leading a 1-2 U.S. finish in the women's giant slalom.

The gold was the first for a U.S. woman in the Olympic giant slalom since Andrea Mead-Lawrence won at the 1952 Games in Oslo.

Armstrong and teammate Christin Cooper took the top two spots in commanding fashion. Armstrong, second to Cooper after the morning's first run, turned in a time of 1 minute, 12.01 seconds over the second run to win in 2:20.98. Cooper had a total time of 2:21.38 — 1:08.87 for the first run and 1:12.51 for the second.

Perine Pelen of France won the bronze in 2:21.40, nearly a half-second behind the Armstrongs. Pelen also finished third in the event at the 1980 Games in Lake Placid, New York.

The victory was the biggest upset of the Games. Armstrong had been rated higher than third among the U.S. giant slalom contingent.

"Those were the two runs of my

life," said Armstrong, 20, who had never finished higher than third in a World Cup race. "I wasn't holding anything back. I knew this was my shot."

The upset opened the weather-scared Alpine program in spectacular style and came just hours after Kitty and Peter Carruthers ignited the United States' Olympic turnaround Sunday night with a silver medal in the pairs figure skating competition. U.S. athletes had not won a medal in the first six days of the Olympics, covering 13 events.

"America has been waiting for this," someone shouted to Armstrong at the finish line immediately after her victory became apparent. "Now America's got it." Armstrong fired back.

Tamara McKinney of the United States finished fourth Monday in 2:21.83, missing U.S. sweep by .43 seconds. Still, the 1-2-4 finish was the best ever for a U.S. Olympic Alpine team. McKinney was eighth after the opening run, more than a second off the lead, but had the day's fastest second leg — 1:11.72.

The pre-race favorite, overall World Cup leader Erika Hess of Switzerland, had a disappointing

first run, ranking 11th, and wound up seventh with a total time of 2:32.51.

The women's giant slalom was the first event completed on the Olympic Alpine calendar, both the men's and women's downhills having been weather-delayed until later in the week.

Cooper and Armstrong, 1-2 after the first run, were only a tenth of a second apart and nearly three-quarters of a second ahead of Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain. It was a lock: All they had to do was stay on their skis.

Armstrong turned in a near-perfect second run. Cooper had a little trouble at the top of the hill, probably costing her the gold.

The delighted pair embraced at the bottom of the hill for nearly 30 seconds after becoming the first two Americans to win a medal in the same Alpine race. The gold medal was the first in Alpine skiing for the United States since Barbara Cochran won the slalom at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972.

Armstrong, who recovered from a broken leg at the world championships in 1982 to score points in eight World Cup races last year, was

continued her climb this season. She was the best U.S. downhiller in 1983, placing 19th in the cup standings. She was 33rd in the overall cup last year and is 22nd this year.

She was third in a World Cup supergiant slalom and fifth in the most recent cup giant slalom, on Jan. 29 at St. Gervais, France.

A steady all-round skier, Armstrong is better known as a downhiller than a giant slalomist. "Everyone's calling me a downhiller," she said, "but my best results have been in giant slalom — that's where my heart is."

"I had no expectations of winning the gold, but I knew I could do well on this hill," Armstrong said, terming Mount Jaborina "a worker" — you have to give 100 percent all the way down.

"I had a gas doing it. I felt really good. Oh, man, when I woke up this morning I felt really good."

Cindy Nelson, the veteran of the U.S. team who is coming off a knee injury and finished 19th Monday, had predicted that Armstrong would be the star of the U.S. women's team in another year or two. Armstrong appears to be ahead of schedule.

(AP, UPI)

Sarajevo '84



Debbie Armstrong, winning the women's Olympic giant slalom: "I wasn't holding anything back. I knew this was my shot."

Weather Clears, Olympic Games Back on Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — The sun finally broke through misty clouds around this Winter Olympic city Monday as a four-day blizzard that disrupted the Alpine skiing schedule ended.

"Now we are going ahead with our schedule at full speed," an Olympic organizer said.

The women's 1,000-meter speed skating in downtown Sarajevo and the men's 15-kilometer cross-country race on nearby Mount Igrman both were bathed in sunlight.

And on Mount Jaborina, the first Alpine event of the Games — the women's giant slalom — was held after repeated postponements of other Alpine events forced by four days of snow and wind.

Elsewhere in Yugoslavia, resi-

long and too unsteady to do well on any kind of track. Aerodynamics are useless when you can't steer a sled well and it becomes unsafe."

Zardini said the risk of using the new sled "could be justified only if it were really faster than the traditional design and ensure victory."

But the Russians have lost the two-

man event so it is not worth the

risk."

Strictly speaking, there's no

niche in Yugoslavia's socialist

system for people like Victor

Cornell. The New York City taxi

driver, who by his own account is

the world's largest dealer in Olym-

pic pins — those little bits of

cambel and brass that have generated a

flourishing over-the-counter trade

in recent years — spread his arms

in front of the concrete Skenderija

skiing rink.

"I've got about 18,000 to 20,000

of them, going back to Paris in

1924, but I only have about 2,000 to

3,000 with me," he said, fingering an offer from a prospective cus-

tomer.

Cornell refused the deal, reject-

ing the offered pin with a Yiddish

expletive. "You gotta consider that

you have no free market here," he

explained. "In Lake Placid, I could

sell a pin for 50 bucks and pay my

expenses."

Things would be different in Los

Angeles, he predicted, where he is

preparing to display a major part of

his collection. He said his most

valuable item was a silver pin from

the 1936 Summer Games in Berlin.

"For that one there, I could get 25

silver pins," he said, expressing

value in the barter terms of the

trade.

For professionals like Cornell,

scarcity is what matters. "An

empty box is worth more than

"they go for anything with color."

□

Add a harddresser to the list of

"official" this and that at the 1984

Winter Olympics. Ruffles, a com-

pany based in Beverly Hills, Cali-

fornia, has received the designation

from the local Olympic organizing

committee.

Operating out of a king-size

mobile home parked on a Sansei-

street, Ruffles charges tourists \$25

for a cut and blow-dry, just as they

would get in hair, according to

JoAnna Tomaselli, a spokeswoman for the salon. Customers so far

have included actor Kirk Douglas

and singer John Denver, she said.

□

Nikolai Zimiatov, a three-time

gold medalist at Lake Placid and

winner of the 30 kilometers in these

Games, struggled home in 6th

place in 42:34, more than a two-time

World Cup champion Alexander

Zavialov, silver medalist in the 30

kilometers, was buried in 16th

place with 42:59.0.

"The Russians were very good

but I beat them today," said Svan,

who was runner-up to Zavialov in

last year's World Cup standings.

And he is the winner of the

men's 15-kilometer title at the 1980 Winter Games.

"With about two kilometers left

we were all very close at time," the

exhausted winner said. "I thought

I was behind at one point,

but I had to go very fast at the

end and I went as quickly as I

could. I have nothing left."

"I don't remember that last part

of the race. I was just going as fast

as I could," said Svan, a 21-year-old

soldier in the Swedish army.

Ake Johansson, Sweden's coach,

wore a big smile as he waited to

take the winner to the mandatory

drug testing for the winners.

"This is what we've been fighting

for," he said. "We were hoping for

two gold medals.... we knew

Gunde was fast enough to win the

15 kilometers and we were hoping

for the silver medal."

The five-member jury disquali-

fied five skiers for "skating" in the

final 200 meters of the race. Includ-

ed in the group was Gile Aunli of

Norway, who otherwise would

have tied for fifth place with Vladi-

mir Nikitin of the Soviet Union.

The disqualification was an iron-

ic touch to the skating controversy,

which raged through the 1983 sea-

son. The Norwegians were one of

the leading countries pushing for a

ban on the skating techniques after

Dirk Koch of the United States uti-

lized the style so efficiently in win-

ning four races en route to the 1982

cross-country World Cup title.

Koch faltered after three kilome-

ters and finished 27th in 45:53.7.

Svan's victory adds to his lead in

the men's World Cup standings.

After four races, two of which

he won, he has 88 points. Kirves-

niemi is second with 70 points and

Zimiatov third with 67. (UPI/LAP)

Svart Holds Off 3 Finns
For Cross-Country Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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SPORTS

Speed Skater Enke Sets Record In Winning Second Gold Medal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Karin Enke of East Germany became the first triple medal winner of the Winter Games on Monday, winning her second gold and setting her second Olympic record in taking the 1,000-meter women's speed skating event.

Her time of 1 minute, 21.61 seconds broke the previous Olympic record of 1:24.10, set by Natalia Petrusova of the Soviet Union in 1980.

Enke was followed by Andrea Schoene of East Germany (1:22.83) and Petrusova (1:23.21). The three had finished in the same order Thursday in the 1,500 meters when Enke's winning time of 2:34.2 broke the Olympic record by seven and a half seconds and Petrusova's world record of 2:04.04.

On a clear, sunny morning, five of the racers finished under the old Olympic record. Valentina Lalenkova of the Soviet Union was fourth in 1:23.68 and Christa Rothenburger, another East German, clocked 1:23.98 to finish fifth.

After her victory Enke said, "I'm going now for the 3,000-meter race, too."

Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Canada Reach Hockey Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Canada scored landslide victories Monday to clinch their place in the four-team medal playoffs in the Olympic hockey tournament.

Meanwhile the United States finally won its first game of the tournament, beating Austria, 7-3, behind three goals by Pat LaFontaine. The United States, the defending gold medalists, was eliminated from medal competition after losses to Canada and Finland and a 3-3 tie with Norway.

The heavily favored Soviet team, who had won four consecutive titles prior to the 1980 Winter Games, cruised through a scoreless

final period to defeat West Germany, 6-1, in Group A.

The two teams to qualify from Group B were both decided. Canada defeated Norway, 8-1, and Czechoslovakia beat Finland, 7-2.

Both teams head their six-nation divisions with a maximum eight points after playing four of their five matches in the round-robin series.

Sweden looked certain to join the Soviet Union as the other Group A qualifying team after it overwhelmed Poland, 10-1. Sweden has seven points, two ahead of the West Germans.

Although the Swedes are expected to lose Wednesday's final group match against the Soviet Union, their 23-goal edge gives them virtu-

ally an unassailable advantage over West Germany. The West Germans will play Italy, which lost, 5-1, to Yugoslavia Monday.

The Soviet Union had been expected to get their first real test from the West Germans, but the Soviet team jumped to a 4-0 lead in the first 12 minutes and coasted.

Nikolai Drozdzetski, their leading scorer in the Olympics, had two goals to pace the Soviet attack.

"I liked the first half of the game," Soviet Coach Victor Tikhonov said. "The team was playing very well and we knew after the first period, with the score we had, that we would be in the finals. . . . I still think our team should play a much better game."

West Germany scored its only

goal Gerd Trunischka beat the Soviet goalie, Vladislav Tretiak, with a shot with two seconds left in the first period to cut the Soviet lead to 4-1.

Canada never did fall behind in its game against Norway. Dave Gagner led the Canadian attack with three goals and two assists.

"We wanted to make sure we played solid hockey and didn't slip up," Gagner said. "We came out a little tight and we were afraid to get behind. We knew we should beat Norway but we were nervous. It was such an important game. Conceivably, it can get us into the medals around."

Russ Courtnall and Darren Lowe gave Canada a 2-0 lead in the first period and it was 7-0 before



The Associated Press
Karin Enke: 'I'm going now for the 3,000-meter race, too.'

Hamilton Leads Simond, Cerne

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Scott Hamilton of the United States, the three-time world champion and the heavy favorite to win the men's figure skating competition at the Winter Olympics, took a big first step toward the gold medal Monday with an unexpected first-place finish in the compulsory figures phase.

Hamilton, known for his strong free skating, led Jean Christophe Simond of France and Rudi Cerne of West Germany. Simond, who is not strong in free skating, was expected to take an early lead in the compulsory phase, world 30 percent of the total score.

"Winning all three figures is something I hadn't expected," Hamilton said. "It's the first time at a world championship or Olympics that I've done that."

Hamilton said he is prepared to win the gold. "I have ever felt physically or emotionally better than this year," he said.

Hamilton will take his lead into Tuesday's short program, where seven compulsory elements will be skated. The final free skating phase is Thursday night. Hamilton's chief opposition is expected to come from Cerne.

"I've worked this winter as never before at the figures," Cerne said.

"I've spent twice as much time on them."

Cerne, 25, a stylist in the John Curry mold, has blossomed this year into a prodigious free skater. He was 10th at the Helsinki world championships. He moved up to

Figure Skating

second in the European championships in Budapest, omitting a combination jump.

But he said that he would include the maneuver this time. "Then I'm retiring, so it's definitely my last year," he added.

Fourth in Monday's figures was Josef Sabovcic of Czechoslovakia.

Sabovcic, the brink of cracking the top ranking, said he was in the mood to attempt a quadruple jump in the free. "I'll see how I feel on the ice," he said. "It depends on how I'm placed after Tuesday's short program."

Alexander Fadeev of the Soviet Union was fifth after the figures, from where he was capable of launching an assault on the medal positions.

As a measure of Hamilton's superiority Monday, no fewer than 19 of the 27 judges' marks awarded for the three figures were 4.0 or above. Simond earned five such marks and Cerne one.

"I wasn't nervous at all today," Hamilton said. "It just kind of happened. Kitty and Peter Carruthers' silver in the pairs last night was inspiring. It will inspire the whole team, too. Rosalynn [Summers] being favored for the gold and Judy [Blumberg] and Michael [Seibert] going strong for a medal in the dance. It's a really big lift for all of us."

The Carruthers' second place finish in the pairs skating Sunday night was the best U.S. placing in that event in 24 years.

Soviet world champions Elena Valova and Oleg Vassiliev won the

pairs' gold, continuing two decades of Soviet domination of the Olympic pairs, and teammates Larissa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov took bronze.

"I saw that flag go up next to two Russian ones. It just looked so good. It's something you dream about when you are real little but never really think will come true," Kitty Carruthers said after the victory ceremony.

"I guess it's sort of magic. . . . Tonight it was just one of those nights when we looked at each other and knew we could do it," Peter said, adding that they felt their skating had been good enough to allow a glimmer of hope for the gold medal.

But Tamara Moskina, coach of both Soviet medal pairs from Leningrad, said she did not feel Valova and Vassiliev could have been overtaken by the U.S. couple in the free skating.

"I saw their practices and made my opinion about the contents of their program. They skated very sure of themselves but the program lacked difficulty," Moskina said.

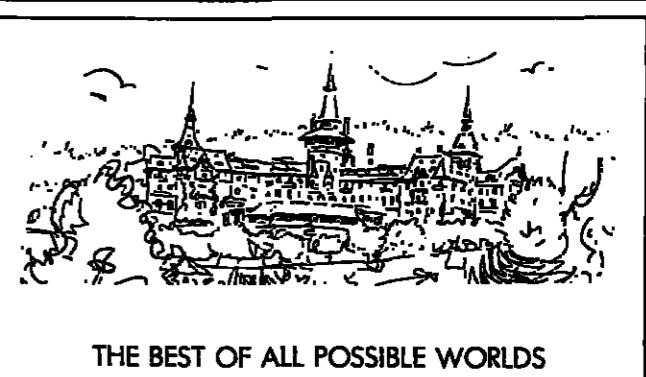
Blumberg and Seibert stayed in contention for a medal in the ice dancing competition by finishing third Sunday in the original set partners.

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(UPI, AP)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Philip Roth and the Ginzburg Memoirs

By Sally Bedell Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Philip Roth has rarely ventured from the written word to the television screen. But when the novelist recently tried to develop a film for British television about a woman's 18-year imprisonment in Soviet penal camps, he was rebuffed in favor of a Hollywood screenwriter whose credits include such shows as "The Untouchables," "Dallas" and "General Hospital."

The reasons for the failure of Roth's nine-month quest for the rights to "Journey into the Whirlwind," the first part of a vivid, two-volume memoir by the late Eugenia Ginzburg — a one-time teacher and Communist Party leader — remain mysterious. But the story behind his struggle for the rights offers a revealing contrast between the approaches to moviemaking for commercial television in Hollywood and London — and the values that shape those approaches.

It also raises questions about the rights of authors over the presentation of their work in other forms. Ginzburg's publisher, Arnaldo Mondadori, based in Milan, agreed to sell the television rights against the wishes of her son and heir, Vassily P. Aksyonov, a dissident Soviet novelist living in Washington.

"What is disturbing goes far beyond my personal interest in the matter," Roth said. "What is disturbing is that a publisher in the West — any publisher — should assume legal ownership of an author's property rights just because that author is sealed up behind the Iron Curtain."

A spokesman for Mondadori in New York said company officials would not answer questions about the dispute. "Until all contracts have been signed and sealed, we cannot comment," said the spokesman. Both Mondadori's agent in New York, Maria Campbell, contacted Aksyonov and suggested that he bear Lorin's plans and advise Mondadori which of the two writers he preferred. Lorin traveled to Washington and told Aksyonov that he had been seeking the rights to both volumes of the memoirs — "Journey into the Whirlwind" and "Within the Whirlwind" — since early 1982 for a three- or four-part mini-series to be presented on commercial television. He had neither a commitment from a production company nor a television network, however, which is customary in Hollywood until rights have been secured.

"He didn't have any real names or projects," recalled Aksyonov in a telephone interview, "just very good and very interesting intentions." Aksyonov cabled Mondadori on Nov. 15 to express his preference for Roth "for artistic reasons."

A week later, Mondadori told Aksyonov that Lorin had been chosen because he had been negotiating for the rights long before Roth had expressed his interest. Aksyonov's agent, Georges Bor-

powerful and moving story, and the scale is right for television," Roth said.

"Journey Into the Whirlwind" was to be Roth's second teleplay — the first, his adaptation of his novel, "The Ghost Writer," appeared on public television in the United States last month. Pleased with the result of his initial effort with the memoir — a partial draft of an adaptation — Roth called Aksyonov last May to determine if the television rights were available. Aksyonov said he was unaware of any other interest in the book and urged him to proceed. However, Aksyonov cautioned that officially, Mondadori had sole authority to dispose of the rights.

Roth's agent, Robert Lantz, subsequently contacted Nides in Hollywood, who told him she already had one offer for television rights on the table. Lantz said Roth was interested in buying an option on the first of the two Ginzburg volumes for \$6,000 against an eventual purchase price of \$50,000. Nides said any decision about rights would be delayed until they could be cleared of some encumbrances in Italy.

In the meantime, Roth lined up a television producer, Michael Kustow, the commissioning editor for arts programs at Channel 4, London's year-old commercial channel that had been attracting attention for its inventive new productions. Kustow, in turn, brought in a highly regarded director, Christopher Morahan.

But at about the same time, Mondadori's representative in New York, Maria Campbell, contacted Aksyonov and suggested that he bear Lorin's plans and advise Mondadori which of the two writers he preferred. Lorin traveled to Washington and told Aksyonov that he had been seeking the rights to both volumes of the memoirs — "Journey into the Whirlwind" and "Within the Whirlwind" — since early 1982 for a three- or four-part mini-series to be presented on commercial television. He had neither a commitment from a production company nor a television network, however, which is customary in Hollywood until rights have been secured.

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chard, then sent a telegram to Mondadori, protesting that the publishers had violated *droit moral*, the right of an author — in this case the author's heir — to approve the disposition of his work.

Mondadori said he did consult, said Borchard in an interview, "but when he expressed his preference they went with the other one. That is a bizarre form of consultation. It is extremely unusual for a publisher to make a decision after the author's wishes."

One explanation may be that Lorin has what in Hollywood is considered a valuable asset — a track record of 25 years of writing for television, primarily weekly series. But he has only one television film to his credit, "Cry Rape," according to Larry Acosta, credits administrator at the Writers Guild of America West.

Another explanation, according to an agent who deals frequently with Hollywood, could be the protocol of deal-making. "Hollywood, which has few principles, does have one: Always take offers in the order in which they come. It is possible that despite all the temptations, they had to take the offer that came first," said the agent.

Although the publisher has made its decision, a source close to the negotiations cautioned that "there may still be a settlement for everybody." Indeed, Lantz said that the publisher could offer Lorin a portion of the television income if he would cede the rights to Roth. "They could tell him if he would step aside they can give it to a unique combination of artists," Lantz said. "There are many precedents for that."

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

A COCKTAIL PARTY at the White House Feb. 17 for 120 guests, who will pay \$3,500 each for the honor, will launch a party-filled weekend celebrating the Princess Grace Foundation. The weekend also includes a ball for 600 people attended by President Reagan and his wife.

This will be one of the rare times that the White House opens its doors to charitable functions. Even more unusual is the fact that foreign commercial firms will profit by the event, if only by association.

Among the guests at the gala ball will be Cary Grant, Estée Lauder, May Wells, Robert G. Hausman, president of Lowes Hotels, designer Vera Maxwell and Lynn Wyatt, an old friend of Princess Grace's who is chairman of the gala committee.

The foundation was created "to encourage and assist in the career development of emerging young artists in the fields of theater and dance." In its first year, it hopes to give \$200,000 in awards and scholarships, which will be announced on Nov. 12, the birthday of the princess, who died in 1982 at the age of 52.

An artistic advisory board of nine, including

Yellow Sub a Tribute to Beatles

The Associated Press

LIVERPOOL — A 51-foot (15-meter) yellow submarine hidden in the middle of an apple-shaped mystery tour mall will be a central attraction at this summer's Liverpool International Garden Festival, organizers said. The maze, incorporating a series of symbols, will be a tribute to Liverpool's most famous sons, the Beatles — John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. The Beatles' hit "Yellow Submarine" inspired the creation of the 18-ton vessel, which is being built by 70 youths from the Liverpool area. Queen Elizabeth II will open the festival May 2.

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An artistic advisory board of nine, including

Rudolf Nureyev, Plácido Domingo, Hal Prince and Gregory Peck, will advise the trustees, but the decision will be up to the foundation board, an international group of people who "knew and admired" Princess Grace.

The weekend starts with the Friday cocktail party at the White House, followed by a dinner with Prince Rainier and his family at Anderson House. It continues Saturday with a luncheon with the Kennedy Center Honors, which was underwritten by CBS; the Special Olympics for the handicapped, whose picnic at the White House last June was preceded by a premiere of the film "Superman-III" and was underwritten by Warner Bros. and its subsidiaries.

Tate said the White House decided to participate in the foundation weekend "for the same reasons that Mrs. Reagan stepped in for Princess Grace to narrate the Ogden Nash words to *Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals"* at the National Symphony last March."

"Mrs. Reagan performed in Princess Grace's stead in honor of her friend. She and Mrs. Reagan were under contract to MGM in the early 1950s and had been friends ever since."

Prince Rainier and his three children will be staying at the White House "because they were wonderfully courteous to Mrs. Reagan at Princess Grace's funeral," said Tate.

According to Jim Rosebush, a White House aide, "We have nothing to do with the ticket sales. This is a fund-raiser for the foundation. Because of her friendship and the fact that she is an honorary trustee of the foundation, Mrs. Reagan was gracious enough to host a cocktail party at the White House."

In Monaco, Nadia Lacoste, spokeswoman at the palace, confirmed that the American branch of the Princess Grace Foundation was "created last February by the prince, who went especially to New York with Prince Albert."

Princess Caroline is the president of the foundation in Monaco. The funds for the Monaco branch of the foundation, Lacoste said, came from the princess's recitals abroad, from the Bal de la Rose, a yearly ball in Monaco, and from the sale of her flower collages. She did not know how much money this represented. "That was something the princess looked after herself."



Philip Roth (left); Eugenia Ginzburg (shown below, with her son, Vassily P. Aksyonov).

Karen Loeff/The New York Times (Roth); Vassily P. Aksyonov)

Gene Lees: 'Juggling' The Words of the Pope

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — "This isn't songwriting, it's watchmaking," Gene Lees thought, wrestling with a subtle turn of phrase last month in Tito Fontana's downtown recording studio.

Lees wrote the English lyrics

"(Quiet Nights of Quiet Stars)" to Antonio Carlos Jobim's "Cocovado."

He has a long and close working relationship with Jobim, and many other songwriters. He has their approval to change rhythms and even images. But he had no access to his current lyricist, who considers "the only man with the moral authority and platform to prevent total global disaster."

Lees was adapting the poems of Pope John Paul II, written when he was Karol Wojtyla, a young Polish priest, to fit the music already written by Italian composers Fontana and Sante Palumbo. Italian versions of the songs were released as an album called "Concerto per la Pace" (Concerto for Peace) in early January. Lees' English versions are scheduled to be recorded in early April by Sarah Vaughan.

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Kodak Posts Sharply Lower Earnings For 1983 but Calls Outlook Hopeful

ROCHESTER, New York (Reuters) — Eastman Kodak Co. reported significantly lower fourth-quarter and 1983 results Monday but said it expected increased sales and sharply higher earnings this year.

Kodak, in commenting on its results and the outlook for 1984, said it had experienced four years of start-up costs for new programs as well as, at the same time, four years of a strengthening dollar and global recession. The company said in a statement, however, that it believed these difficulties were largely behind it.

Kodak reported fourth-quarter net income of \$117.4 million or 70 cents a share, down almost 64 percent from \$320.7 million, or 1.94 a share, a year earlier. Sales fell 15 percent to \$2.37 billion from \$3.03 billion. For all of 1983, Kodak had earnings of \$565.3 million or \$3.41 a share, down almost 52 percent from the \$1.16 billion, or \$7.12 a share, of 1982. Sales were \$10.17 billion, down about 6 percent from 1982's \$10.81 billion.

Dresdner Board Member to Resign

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Manfred Meier-Preschany, a member of the Dresdner Bank management board, will ask to be relieved of his duties at the supervisory board meeting April 3, the bank said Monday.

Banking sources said Mr. Meier-Preschany was viewed at one time as a possible candidate to succeed Hans Friderichs as Dresdner's management board chairman if Mr. Friderichs left the bank because of charges in the Flick tax affair.

However, the sources said that Mr. Meier-Preschany had recently been mentioned less as a successor and that another board member, Wolfgang Koller, was now the leading candidate.

France Approves Loan to Renault

PARIS (Reuters) — The government's Industrial Modernization Fund approved a 750-million-franc (\$89-million) loan to state-owned Renault, a government source said Monday.

The fund also is due to decide soon on a 500-million-franc loan request from Peugeot SA, industry sources said.

The sources said the Renault loan, to be used for developing a more fuel-efficient car, is expected to be approved by the industry minister, Laurent Fabius, this week. It will carry an interest rate of 9.75 percent and be for five, seven or ten years.

Comex, Sydney Market Discuss Link

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The Sydney Futures Exchange and the New York Commodity Exchange are discussing a trading relationship or linkage in gold-futures trading, the Sydney exchange said Monday.

A linkage proposal is being developed and an agreement between the Sydney exchange and the Comex has been reached to hold further exclusive negotiations, it said.

The initial objective would be to permit traders to offset or establish gold futures positions on either exchange, which would effectively double trading hours for the Comex 100-ounce contract, it said.

Xerox Sets Up Financial-Service Unit

STAMFORD, Connecticut (Reuters) — Xerox Corp. has established a financial-services organization and named Melvin Howard, formerly chief financial officer, as president of the new division, the company said Monday.

Mr. Howard was also named corporate executive vice president. He previously held the title of senior vice president and has been closely associated with Xerox's expansion into financial services.

The financial services organization will include the insurance concern Crum & Forster Inc. and the investment banking institution Van Kampen Merritt Inc., both acquired over the past year, and Xerox Credit Corp., established in 1979.

Continental Illinois Begins Probe

CHICAGO (AP) — Continental Illinois Corp. has begun an internal investigation of three former top executives for a possible conflict of interest in transactions with Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman, a bank spokesman said Monday.

The bank said it is conducting an internal audit of assignments of interests in Western oil and natural gas properties to the three executives: George R. Baker, Gerald K. Bergman and James C. Cordell, by Davis Oil Co. of Denver.

A spokesman for the bank said the three former vice presidents of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. failed to disclose their interest in the oil properties even though Davis Oil was a customer of the bank with a multimillion-dollar line of credit.

Ford Earned \$1.87 Billion

(Continued from Page 9)
Motors Corp. are to announce their results later this month.

The big gains came just three years after the U.S. auto industry reported record losses totaling \$4.2 billion. Ford had a loss of \$1.35 billion in 1980, a sum exceeded only by Chrysler's record \$1.7 billion.

"Profits for 1983 substantially exceeded those earned in 1979 — the last year of profitability before the recession — despite the fact that our unit sales in 1983 were almost 1 million units lower than in 1979," Mr. Caldwell said.

Ford had staggering losses in 1980 and 1981, of \$1.55 billion and \$1.06 billion, respectively. The losses came at the height of the U.S.

EIB to Offer Eurobond Of 250 Million DM

FRANKFURT — The European Investment Bank is raising 250 million Deutsche marks (\$91.3 million) marks through a 10-year bullet Eurobond that is lead managed by Deutsche Bank, bond market sources said Monday.

The issue carries fixed terms of an 8-percent coupon and is priced at par.

Whitney Sells 2 Publications

NEW YORK — Whitney Communications Corp. has agreed to sell Interior Design magazine and Corporation Design magazine to Cahners Publishing Co., the U.S. publishing arm of London-based Reed International PLC. Whitney said Monday. The terms were not disclosed.

Lotus Banks on 'New Generation' to Keep Its Software Lead

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In scarcely a year, Lotus Development Corp. has done for the world of personal-computer software what International Business Machines Corp. has done for personal computers: Created a product so wildly successful that scores of other companies are scrambling to imitate or improve on it.

The company's sole computer program, Lotus 1-2-3, is an "office productivity" tool that quickly seized the position last year as the hottest-selling software package in the United States.

In its first year of operation, Lotus earned \$14.3 million on sales of \$5.3 million. About two-thirds of all U.S. companies buying business microcomputers last year chose 1-2-3 for making complex financial projections and displaying the results instantly in computer-generated pie charts, bar charts and other graphic displays.

Analysts have been consistently enthusiastic about Lotus since the company went public four months ago. But no maker of personal-computer software has managed to market two runaway hits in a row. For Lotus, poised at the edge of what many expect is an imminent shakeout in the software market, producing that second product is considered crucial if it is to maintain the momentum generated by 1-2-3.

The test was to begin in earnest Tuesday, when Lotus was to introduce

Lotus Symphony, a much-anticipated successor to 1-2-3. The new program, which is not expected to be marketed until June, includes not only financial management and graphics, but word processing and a facility for transmitting and receiving data over telephone lines.

While none of those functions is unheard of in personal computers, Symphony appears to be a significant improvement in "integrated" software, or programs that combine many of the most popular applications for a personal computer. On a single floppy disk, Lotus has managed to combine all of the most popular applications.

For example, stock data could be retrieved by telephone and analyzed through a Lotus "spreadsheet," which enables users to manipulate long rows of interrelated figures for financial projections. The results could then be put instantly into a letter or a report, alongside charts to further highlight a trend.

And the program contains one feature likely to surprise the industry: It makes use of "windows" that split the screen into several segments, allowing a user to see his letter, spreadsheet and a graph, for example, at the same time. The user can move from one to the other with the press of a button.

"It moves us to a second generation of software," said Michael Preston, an analyst for L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

Nonehless, Symphony's suc-

cess is far from assured. Scores of other software houses are rushing to market with integrated products, and Symphony may be Lotus's only chance to crack the word-processing market, one of the most popular uses for personal computers.

"We think there is no question we can do it," said Mitchell Kapor, Lotus's president and an ex-disc jockey.

"We are running so fast because there's a pack of people chasing us."

Many expect 1984 will be the year of the long-awaited software shakeout, as last year was for home computers and video games.

Miss Preston said: "The best estimate this year is that 90 percent of the revenues from software sales are being generated by fewer than 10 companies. They can't all last."

Lotus's hottest competition may come from Mr. Kapor's former employer, Visicorp, whose VisiCalc electronic spreadsheet included some of the most powerful tools for financial analysis.

Lotus displaced Visicalc as the leading spreadsheet, and two weeks ago Visicorp retaliated by cutting the price of its Visi-On "applications manager," which enables users to work with several different kinds of computer programs at once, to \$95, from \$495.

While Visi-On itself is just part of a bigger, more expensive package, Lotus stock, which had risen as high as \$40, more than twice its initial price in October, dropped

sharply on the news, but recovered to \$36.25 by Friday's close.

Still, a long-term price war like the one that devastated the home computer market seems less likely in software, traditionally less price sensitive because it is bought largely by companies and professionals willing to spend money for more functions.

"Anyone who extrapolates from the experiences of Osborne and Victor Technologies to software," Mr. Kapor said, referring to two personal computer makers now in bankruptcy, "isn't being very sophisticated. Those were suicides, not murders."

By the time Symphony is available, similar programs will be also, such as Ovation, from Ovation Technologies Inc., and a revised version of Corporate MBA, developed by Context Management Systems. Lotus is expected to lose market share, but at the same time the market itself will be expanding fast.

If Symphony matches 1-2-3's success, the company could find itself atop the business microcomputer-software market, estimated to reach \$3 billion in 1985. Moreover, it could exceed analysts' estimates that the company will triple in size this year, to earnings of \$40 million on sales of \$165 million.

But if Symphony failed, either because the company fails to deliver on its promise or because the company grows so quickly that it loses its competitive edge, Lotus might never regain its current status.

"It is an industry unforgiving of mistakes," Mr. Kapor said. "But if we are going to make a mistake, it will be a creative one that no one has done before."

Few expect Mr. Kapor, who is 33, to trip out. Along with Jonathan Sacks, also a developer of 1-2-3, he headed the small team that developed Symphony in the company's offices here in a converted factory building that once housed a distinctly low-tech enterprise: Ashton Valve Co., a maker of steam-pipe fittings. Working in modern glassed-in offices that are in stark contrast to the building's old, rough red-brick walls, they developed a program that combined the popularity of word processing with the power of the electronic spreadsheet.

Most important are the word processing features, which for the first time make Lotus a competitor in that area.

Lotus must convince companies choosing word-processing programs that it makes sense to write

in one program.

Fortunately, while there are a lot of word processors out there, most are pretty horrible," Mr. Kapor contended. And he said that the new product is an "unfinished symphony" because it was designed to allow Lotus and other companies to add other applications.

The fact that the program takes up relatively little memory space means that it should be usable in a wide range of portable computers. Lotus says the program will also be embedded in the chips used to make a new generation of "lap" computers that weigh only a few pounds.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Congressional Adviser

WASHINGTON — A lady friend of mine from Maryland named Sally came into the office the other day and showed me a letter. "I need your advice on this." I looked at the letterhead. It was from the "United States Congressional Advisory Board," which listed as co-chairmen, Senator Jake Garn (Republican-Utah), Senator J. Bennett Johnston (Democrat-Louisiana), Representative Jack Kemp (Republican-New York), and Representative Bill Chappell (Democrat-Florida).

The letter began, "We are writing to you today personally to invite you to join with us in the select United States Congressional Advisory Board."

"As a charter member you will advise and support the members of Congress (232 Senators and Representatives) who belong to the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. . . . Our objective is to get today's and tomorrow's opinion leaders really involved and helping on defense, foreign policy, and internal security matters."

The letter then went on to say that the "Advisory Board" was in a fight with "well established ultra-liberal organizations who have been unilaterally disarming the U.S. and are trying to keep us from rebuilding our strength."

It said that Sally could become a Chairman's Adviser for \$1,000, a Senior Adviser for \$500, a Special Adviser for \$250, and a State Adviser for \$100, annually of course.

If Sally became an adviser to the chairman, she would receive a "Handsome Engraved Wall Plaque" to hang in her home or office. If she chose to be a senior, special or state adviser she would receive "a 9 x 12 Embossed and Sealed Membership Certificate."

She would also get a "Special Identification Tag" to wear to congressional receptions. But most important of all, Sally would "establish one-on-one relationships with Members of Congress and other leaders on the Congressional Advisory Board."



Buchwald

After finishing the letter I said, "It's a helluva honor, Sally. What's the problem?"

"I just have a feeling they're trying to get some money out of me."

"That's ridiculous. I'll bet they haven't sent out more than 500,000 letters like this. You should feel flattered that Garn, Johnston, Kemp and Chappell are seeking your input on the problems of this country."

"But," Sally protested, "I don't know anything about defense, foreign policy or internal security."

"Don't be modest, Sally. They apparently think otherwise or they wouldn't have written to you."

"I thought senators and congressmen held hearings and questioned expert witnesses on things like that."

"Of course they do. But they also depend on advice from other sources. Just think of you sitting in a room with these four powerful legislators. They're up a tree on what to do about the arms talks and they turn to you in desperation and say, 'Sally, what do you think we should do to acquire a first-strike capability?'"

"Do you believe they'll really ask my opinion on things like that?"

"Of course they will. They're not going to put someone on a United States Congressional Advisory Board whose opinion they don't respect."

"How often do you think they'll want to meet with me?"

"It doesn't say here in the letter, but I would guess at least once a day. Also, I imagine when a big defense bill came up in Congress they would want to call you at home to see how they should vote."

"It's an awesome responsibility," Sally said.

"That's why they're asking you to send in \$1,000 annually. This will prevent them from getting advice from deadbeats."

"Maybe I should just send in \$250 and become a 'Special Adviser.' Then I'd have time for other things."

"You have to go for the big one, Sally." I told her. "No respectable United States senator or congressman is going to take advice from somebody who won't put her mouth where her mouth is."

By Nancy Mills
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — You can take the man out of the jungle, but you can't take the jungle out of the man. Few people remember that the original Tarzan book dealt with the return of the apeman to civilization and his rejection of his aristocratic English heritage.

But everyone will be reminded this spring with the release of "Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes." The director Hugh Hudson has been spending the last two years and a Warner Bros. budget of nearly \$30 million preparing this movie.

"It's no remake," Hudson insists. "This is the original story of Tarzan growing up, lost in the jungle. It's never been done, except in 1918 or so."

The Tarzan adventures have been retold and embellished to such a degree in the last 72 years that the story of how the ape man came to be has been practically forgotten. Edgar Rice Burroughs helped confuse matters by writing 25 fanciful sequels to his best-selling "Tarzan of the Apes."

"It's the ultimate adventure story," says Hudson, "but it's also about a conflict: innocence being defiled by society, by rules. Society tries to suck Tarzan in, but he refuses to compromise. In this sense, he's very much like Abraham and Liddell in 'Chariots of Fire.'

Hudson directed the Oscar-winning "Chariots of Fire." It was his first feature film after a 20-year career in Britain making prize-winning commercials and documentaries. Greystoke is his follow-up film, and he'd like to prove he's no 46-year-old flash-in-the-pan.

Hudson feels strongly about the Tarzan myth and hopes to lay to rest Tarzan's image as a piece of beefcake — or worse, a cartoon. "Tarzan represents everyone," says Hudson, "and Jane, everyone. They are everybody's ideal of how life should be. We need myths like Tarzan, Ulysses, Zapata, King Arthur, Adam and Eve, the Nordic and Icelandic sagas."

As Tarzan and Jane, Hudson hired the French actor Christopher Lambert and an American model, Andie MacDowell. He saw MacDowell on the cover of *Vogue*. For supporting players, Hudson chose Sir Ralph Richardson and Ian Holm, who received a Best Supporting Actor nomination for "Chariots of Fire." Richardson died soon after completing his role.

Choosing a believable Tarzan was one of Hudson's key concerns. "I was looking for someone totally away from the Charles Atlas-Johnny Weissmuller mold," he explains. "Weissmuller was a beautiful man, but I wanted someone who was a wild boy. He had to look vulnerable, but he also needed a little body."

Hudson spent months auditioning among 300 candidates. Finally he found his Tarzan in France. Christopher Lambert is a French drama school dropout with a little film experience and a self-deprecating sense of humor. He is 5 foot 9, slight and short-sighted.

The son of a former United Nations official, Lambert was born in New York but grew up in Geneva. He decided to be an actor when he was 12 and put on a play for his family. "I was fascinated by the applause," he recalls. "I thought that was fantastic."

To please his father, however,



Christopher Lambert in "Greystoke."

he went to work at the London Stock Exchange. After six months he got bored, moved to Paris and helped a friend run a shop. Other friends were auditioning for the three-year acting course at the Conservatoire, so Lambert did too. He was accepted. They weren't.

"I didn't like the school," he says now. "It was very intellectual and concentrated on classical theater. Everything was dictated. Take three steps and then do this."

"A French casting director sent me to see Hugh. We put on a gymnastic exhibition to show Hugh how fit we were. It was appalling. Afterward he wanted to take some of us to the zoo — to see how we behaved in front of animals, I suppose. But we didn't go in the end because Hugh had to go back to London."

After a few more tests, Hugh hired the 25-year-old actor and immediately put him into a gymnastics program. "They didn't want a body-builder," says Lambert, "but they needed someone strong enough for swinging on vines, climbing trees and coping with the jungle."

After filming for eight weeks in Cameroon, the company moved to a specially built rain forest on the "Star Wars" stage at Elstree Studios, outside London. Here amid giant bamboo and thorned bushes, Christopher Lambert is a rose-colored world. They didn't what was on the horizon.

"Jane represents the New World — the hope for society. That's why she comes into the film two-thirds of the way along. One of the clever things about the English — they used America like an injection of vitamin C. The great logic of the Edwardian era was to import high-society girls from America and have them marry into British families. They rejuvenated the British with their money and their blood."

sands of tropical plants and trees was a waterfall and a switch-on waterfall.

"We had to be able to control the weather," explains Hudson about why a large chunk of the budget was spent duplicating the real forest. "We could never have controlled costs without our own jungle."

Part of "Greystoke" was shot at Hatfield House, one of England's stateliest homes. King Henry VIII once trod the corridors, and Queen Elizabeth I played there as a little girl. For several weeks it became Tarzan's ancestral home.

Hudson started his film-making career at 8 with a home movie set during the time of Oliver Cromwell. Yet when he graduated from Eton, he couldn't find a job in the film business. So like many of his peers (Alan Parker, Ridley Scott, Franc Roddam, Adrian Lyne), he made his name directing commercials.

In the late 1970s, he turned down several feature assignments, preferring to wait for "that first film I believed in." In 1980, produced David Puttnam brought him "Chariots of Fire."

Hudson believes just as strongly in "Greystoke." "I'm interested in what this film is about," he says. "It's more than a comic book. 'Greystoke' deals with issues more deeply than any previous Tarzan movie. Issues that Burroughs was in touch with."

"In this movie, we're looking at the relationship between the Third World and the old British Empire. Pure-Africa was being tainted by the Old World — the search for possession and material gain. During the 20 years leading up to World War I, England was at the zenith of its imperial powers. The British were living in a rose-colored world. They didn't what was on the horizon."

"Jane represents the New World — the hope for society. That's why she comes into the film two-thirds of the way along. One of the clever things about the English — they used America like an injection of vitamin C. The great logic of the Edwardian era was to import high-society girls from America and have them marry into British families. They rejuvenated the British with their money and their blood."

PEOPLE

Diana Expecting Again

Princess Diana, the 22-year-old wife of Prince Charles, is expecting the couple's second baby in late September. Buckingham Palace announced Monday. A palace spokesman said the princess, who returned Sunday from a weekend trip to Oslo for the world premiere of a ballet, "Carmen," by the London City Ballet, was in "excellent health." The princess is the royal patron of the ballet company. The spokesman said the prince and princess told Queen Elizabeth II and Diana's parents about the pregnancy a few days ago and "both families are delighted."

Hudson's wife, Marisol Costa-Greuppen, after winning \$1.7 million in the New York State lottery, is taking her mother and son to visit her husband's relatives in Italy for the first time. The New York City Opera star's husband, George Costa, works backstage for Broadway shows and currently is a prop worker for "Zorba," starring Anthony Quinn. He also works as a carpenter for the Metropolitan Opera. They met 10 years ago while Costa-Greuppen was performing in "The Medium" at the festival in Spoleto, Italy, where Costa grew up. Costa-Greuppen, the only child who grew up in Detroit, lives in a \$1.5-million West Side Manhattan apartment with her husband and newborn. "We need a bigger apartment," she said.

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After more than a half-dozen postponements, the venerable Hollywood General Studios production arm of Francis Ford Coppola's financially ailing Zoetrope Studios has been sold at auction for \$12.3 million. The bid by the Canadian financier Jack Singer was the only one higher than the opening bid of \$12.2 million by Zoetrope's chief creditor, Security Pacific National Bank, in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court auction in Los Angeles. The 83-acre studio, built in 1919, was home for such silent filmmakers as Mary Pickford, King Vidor and Harold Lloyd and later such television stars as "I Love Lucy" and "The Beverly Hillbillies." Singer, head of Darion Development Corp., a California real estate firm, became involved with Zoetrope in 1981 after other investors dropped out of Coppola's \$26-million film, "One From the Heart." He leased Zoetrope \$3 million with the studio as collateral. The film drew only \$1 million at the box office, and Zoetrope put the studio up for sale, asking for minimum bids of \$20 million.

The singer Elton John will be able to marry his sweetheart on Valentine's Day, Australian officials said. The 311-room Marjorie Merriweather Post mansion that the U.S. government would take because of the \$1-million annual upkeep has been sold. The Palm Beach, Florida, estate has been sold to two Boca Raton developers for more than \$14.5 million. The pink mansion, Mar-a-Lago, has been vacant since Post died in 1973 at 86. She inherited the home from her father, cereal millionaire C.W. Post. Post had originally willed the 53-bedroom home to the federal government. The new owners, the shopping center and commercial property developers William Erickson and Thomas W. Moye, say they are not planning any developments on the site and will leave the house as it is.

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